

B. F. TAYLOR,
Steamer.
Lighters and Steam Launches
Supplied.
ILOILO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

The Hongkong Telegraph

報新 ESTABLISHED 1881. 電港

THE UNITED ASBESTOS
ORIENTAL AGENCY.
Sole Agents for the
UNITED ASBESTOS CO.
LIMITED, LONDON.
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Managers.

NEW SERIES No. 4096. 日二十一月十年八十二緒光

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1902.

五拜禮 號一十一月一十英港香

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 24,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP 18,000,000
CAPITAL UNCALLED 6,000,000
RESERVE FUND 8,910,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.
TOKIO. KOBE.
NAGASAKI. LONDON.
LYONS. NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.
BOMBAY. SHANGHAI.
TIENTSIN. NEWCHWANG.
PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
PARK'S BANK, LTD.

THE UNION OF LONDON AND
SMITHS BANK, LTD.
HONGKONG BRANCH—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the Daily Balance.

On fixed deposits for 12 months, at 5 per cent.

6 " 4 "

3 " 3 "

TARO HODSUMI,
Manager.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1902. [10]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000

RESERVE FUND:

Sterling Reserve \$10,000,000

Silver Reserve \$4,750,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROP'TORS \$10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. R. SHewan, Chairman.

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
G. Balloch, Esq. C. Michelau, Esq.
Hon. C. W. Dickson. D. M. Moses, Esq.
E. Goetz, Esq. H. Schubart, Esq.
G. H. McPherson, Esq. N. A. Siebs, Esq.
H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND COUNTY
BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED:

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent.
per Annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 months, 2½ per cent per annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1902. [13]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Business of the above Bank is conducted
by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be
obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed at 3½ PER
CENT per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option
balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND
SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED
DEPOSIT at 4 PER CENT per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
J. R. M. SMITH,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1902. [14]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorised Capital \$1,000,000

Paid up Capital \$324,374

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

Board of Directors—

Chan Kit Shan, Esq. C. Ewens, Esq.
Chow Tung Shang, Esq. J. Lauts, Esq.

Chief Manager:

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Interest for 12 months Fixed 5%

Hongkong, 19th November, 1902. [15]

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

PAID-UP CAPITAL Sh. Taels 5,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: BERLIN.

BRANCHES: Calcutta—Hankow

Tientsin—Tsingtao (Kiautschou)

LONDON BANKERS:

Messrs. N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS,

UNION OF LONDON AND SMITHS BANK, LTD.

DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), LONDON AGENCY

DIREKTION DER DISCONTO GESELLSCHAFT.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account

DEPOSITS received on terms which may be

learned on application. Every description of

Banking and Exchange business transacted

H. FIGGE,
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1902. [16]

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Military Band during dinner on Saturday Night.

Banks.

THE GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF
NEW YORK
(AMERICAN BANK).

ESTABLISHED 1864.

PAID UP CAPITAL U.S. Gold \$2,000,000
SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS \$5,180,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies.
TOKIO. KOBE.
NAGASAKI. LONDON.
LYONS. NEW YORK.
SAN FRANCISCO. HONOLULU.
BOMBAY. SHANGHAI.
TIENTSIN. NEWCHWANG.
PEKING.

LONDON BANKERS:
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3 " 3 "

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E. Goetz, Esq. H. Schubart, Esq.

G. H. McPherson, Esq. N. A. Siebs, Esq.

H. E. Tomkins, Esq.

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MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. M. BEVIS.

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Hongkong, 19th November, 1902. [15]

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BRANCHES: Calcutta—Hankow

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GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

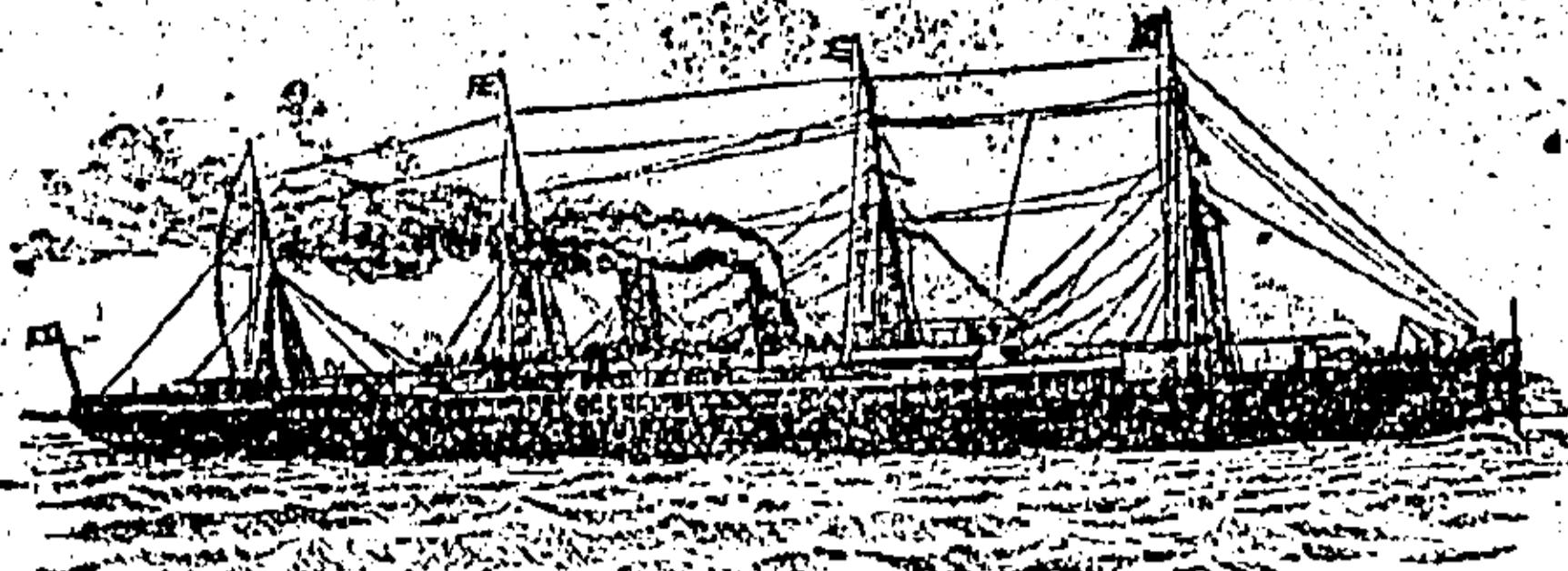
Interest for 12 months Fixed 5%

Hongkong, 19th November, 1902. [15]

THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

Mails.

U.S. MAIL LINES.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.,
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE;

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"COPTIC"	FRIDAY, 28th November, at Noon.
"AMERICA MARU"	FRIDAY, 6th December, at Noon.
"KOREA"	SATURDAY, 13th December, at Noon.
"GAELIC"	TUESDAY, 23rd December, at Noon.
"HONGKONG MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 31st December, at Noon.
"CHINA"	THURSDAY, 8th January, 1903, at Noon.
"DORIC"	SATURDAY, 17th January, 1903, at Noon.
"NIPPON MARU"	SATURDAY, 24th January, 1903, at Noon.
"PERU"	TUESDAY, 3rd February, 1903, at Noon.

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KORE MARU," 12,000 tons, Oct. 18th-28th, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

THE O. & O. Company's Steamship "COPTIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at Noon, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States of Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Special rates (first class only) to European Points, are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Services, and European Civil Service Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the Service of the Governments of China and Japan.

TO UNITED STATES AND CANADIAN POINTS, Special rates (first class only) are confined and will apply only to Missionaries, Members of the Naval and Military Services, and to Consular and Diplomatic Officials of the Governments of China and Japan.

Return Passage.—Reduction will be made to passengers who do not hold return tickets, making the return journey between ports in the Orient and Honolulu or beyond, within twelve months.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Companies' and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing, Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany each shipment of Cargo or parcel (valued at \$100. Gold or over) destined to Points, beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Companys' Office addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

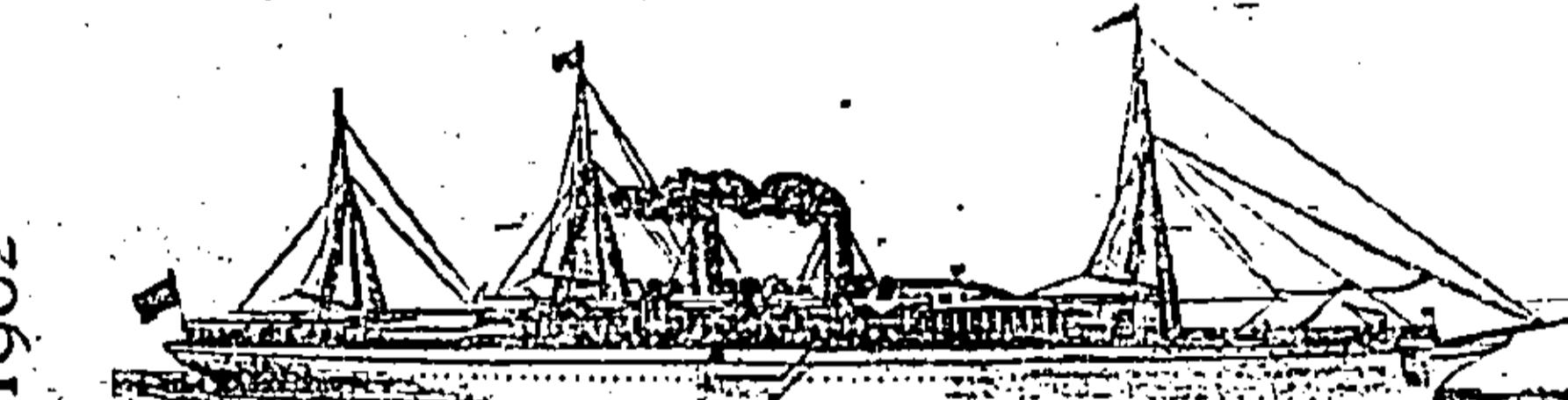
Merchant's Invoice will be sufficient for cargo or parcel (each shipment) when the value is less than \$100. U.S. Gold.

For further Information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companys', Queen's Building.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1902.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



1902

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES.
(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

R.M.S. TARTAR	Comdr. E. Beetham, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 3rd Dec.
" EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	Comdr. H. Pybus, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 17th Dec.
" ATHENIAN"	Comdr. H. Mowatt, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 31st Dec.
" EMPRESS OF CHINA"	Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R.WEDNESDAY, 14th Jan.
" EMPRESS OF INDIA"	Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R.WEDNESDAY, 11th Feb.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCY OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unequalled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent,
Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1902.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.
OSTASIATISCHER FRACHTDAMPFER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANTINE; BLACK SEA and BALTIc PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES	Freight.
MARBURG	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).	3rd Dec.	Freight.
Niedermeyer	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	17th Dec.	Freight.
SUEVIA	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).	Freight.	
Horch	GENOA and HAMBURG.	31st Dec.	Freight.
ALESIA	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).	13th Jan.	Freight.
Schoenfeld	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).	1903.	Freight.
NURNBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).	27th Jan.	Freight.
Jadua	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).	1903.	Freight.
SILESIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG. (Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).	Freight.	

For further particulars, apply to
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1902.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATOR to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE R. T. HEAD, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 2nd November, 1902, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, 20, Des Voeux Road, SUNDRY GOODS AND EFFECTS, Comprising—

DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEAD, TEAKWOOD WARDROBE WITH BEVELLED GLASS, MARBLE TOP DRESSING TABLE and WASHSTAND with BEVELLED GLASS, CAMPHOR WOOD CHEST of DRAWERS, TRAVELLING BAGS, CLOTHING, &c., &c.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1902. [1249]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 22nd November, 1902, at 1:15 P.M.,

at No. 10, HATH CENTRAL near the Doug's S.S. Co.'s Wharf, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF JAPANESE VALUABLE CURIOS, Comprising—

SATSUMA and CLOISONNE WARE, IVORY CARVINGS, SILK SCREENS, TEA SETS, LACQUERED and INLAID PANELS and SCREENS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, PORCELAIN WARE, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Goods are now on view.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1902. [1232]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 22nd November, 1902, at 1:15 P.M.,

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Catalogues will be issued, and the Goods are now on view.

TERMS.—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1902. [1232]

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of 10% per Share and BONUS of 4% per Share, for the Six Months ended 30th June, 1902, declared at the

Adjourned Ordinary Half Yearly Meeting held on Tuesday, the 18th instant, will be PAYABLE on

Wednesday, the 19th instant, and Shareholders are requested to apply for DIVIDEND WARRANTS at the Company's Office, Queen's Buildings, New Praya.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

GEO. A. CALDWELL, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1902. [1238]

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at TWELVE O'CLOCK, NOON, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to the 30th of April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. H. RAY, Secretary.

Hongkong, 4th November, 1902. [1165]

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 20, Des Voeux Road, on TUESDAY, the 25th of November, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report and Statement of Accounts to the 30th of September, 1902.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 25th November, both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

J. W. KEW, Manager.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1902. [1218]

THE PUNJOM MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 13, Beaconsfield Arcade, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of November, 1902, at 12 o'clock Noon, when the Subjoined Special Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 11th day of November, 1902, will be submitted for confirmation—

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased by the creation and issue of 63,000 New Ordinary Shares of \$1 each, with the sum of \$10 paid up on each, and that the Directors be empowered and authorised to accept surrenders of the present 60,000 Ordinary Shares of the Company of \$10 each on which the sum of \$10 each has been paid up, and that one New Share of \$1, with the sum of \$10 paid up thereon, be given in lieu of and in exchange for each old share of \$10 fully paid up, and that thereupon the said old shares be cancelled.

2. That of the remaining \$1, payable in respect of each of the New Shares, the sum of 10 cents be paid on the surrender of the old share, and that the remainder be called up (if necessary) and paid at such times and in such instalments as the Board may determine.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. KERFOOT HUGHES, Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th November, 1902. [1199]

THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

Everybody in South China who is personally interested in the development of trade, or the opening up of the country, or Missionary enterprise, is talking about the proposed...

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

This railway has been before the world for a long time. Twenty-four years ago, says a writer in the *N. C. D. News*, I heard a noble oration on China, delivered in London, and some of the most inspiring paragraphs were devoted to the description of the impending railway, and the attendant blessings it would bring to the Chinese and the world. The engineers are in Canton. At Wongsha, in the western suburbs, a small office has been erected, which is hidden behind the usual flags, and is to be known henceforth as "The Office of Canton-Hankow Railway." But important decisions have, in China, been made in very insignificant buildings, provided that the flags are in evidence, so we need not be much concerned about the unpretentiousness of the building. According to report, many of the people regard with no great favour this proposed innovation. Nor need we wonder. Rich paddy land, that can ill be spared, will be demanded from its owners, and a large number of the boat population, if the railway becomes a success, will be thrown out of employ. Still such things as these must be expected, and arranged for. It is generally thought that the line will pass northwards, passing through Shiu-chau, which was formerly the great centre for the distribution of tea, to the south, which was brought thither by coolies over the Muliang mountains. There will be...

CONSIDERABLE WORK BEFORE THE ENGINEERS,

for there will be some mountains to be tunneled or surmounted, and therefore some years must elapse before the task is finished, even though the requisite capital was already subscribed, and the work begun in real earnest. It is believed, by some, that the railway will dislocate, to a considerable extent, the present coast trade of Shanghai and the Yangtze. It is believed that much of the merchandise, now carried by the coasting steamers, which has to be reshipped at Shanghai, and forwarded up the "Ocean's Son," will then be transmitted by rail. How far this will be so only experience can decide. In the Delta itself the railway will have to compete with cheap steam launches, and it is doubtful if a railway company can ever charge rates so low as to do this and pay a dividend. It is believed, of course, that the railway will lead to a solid increase in the volume of trade, and so justify the faith of its promoters.

MR. FUNG YEE.

CHINESE CONSUL-GENERAL AT SINGAPORE.

A great many persons in England will be glad to hear that Mr. Fung Yee is about to be made Chinese Consul-General at Singapore. Twenty years and more ago he was a prominent and interesting person in London, and was even something of a "society" lion. He came to London in 1876 as an interpreter to the Chinese special embassy of Kwo Sung-Tao to apologise for the murder of Mr. Margary, a consular official in Yunnan. The mission came for a month or two. It was soon converted into a permanent one, and there has been a Chinese Legation in London ever since. Mr. Fung is a Mongol, and the only man of this race who ever held an official situation here.

A SK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER.—G. Girault.

He spoke English with remarkable fluency and force though with the guttural utterance of his people. His intelligence, his extreme quickness in acquiring and assimilating Western knowledge, and his invariable good humour made him a general favourite. In particular he had studied some engineering in China, and showed...

A DEEP AND INTELLIGENT INTEREST in everything relating to great engineering. All the great engineers and railway-men of the day knew and liked him, and gave him every help. Sir Edward Watkin, Sir Myles Fenlon, Sir John Fowler, Sir John Coode, and many others took him about with them, and in this way he became familiar with bridges, tunnels, harbours, docks, water, and gas schemes.

He became a member of a dozen scientific societies, and there on occasion was to be witnessed the spectacle of the Mongol gentleman in blue pithos and a pigtail, with his large, solemn countenance, holding forth to the scientific élite of the land on their own subjects with extreme volubility. I fancy what interested everyone, says a writer in a home paper, was to hear old familiar facts, mere truisms perhaps, after they had passed through the alembic of the Mongol mind, come out in a novel guise and be proclaimed by a strange figure. Mr. Fung's intellectual activity did not stop here. He imbibed a vast number of notions of a Socialistic kind, especially from the late Mr. Henry George's *Progress and Poverty*, and was strongly disposed towards advanced Radical ideas in English politics. He was called at times in the newspapers in the early eighties

"THE CHINESE RADICAL."

for he was given to attending political meetings and expressing his sentiments when he could do so in a quiet way. Here, again, what attracted Englishmen was to hear familiar ideas in an old way—to find common things in novel situations, just as a man on a tight rope is an object of interest to people who would not look a second time at him on the ground.

For years Mr. Fung made his way through London, an interesting and sometimes amusing figure, and I think under successive Ministers he did his country much good. For what might not be the future of a country in which every man was a possible Fung? Obviously there was intelligence, openness of mind, great capacity for progress in that country, and perhaps Mr. Fung had a good deal to do with the notion prevalent in this country till the Japanese war that if China were roused she would prove a dangerous military antagonist, and that she was really a sleeping lion or a ferocious dragon. In the fulness of time Mr. Fung returned to his own land, taking with him an English wife. He had been very ill at one time, and his life was despaired of. Sir William MacCormac, who attended him, thought he was being neglected by his male nurse, and a female nurse was promptly installed. From that moment the patient began to mend, and in a few months the successful nurse was Mrs. Fung. On HIS RETURN TO CHINA

he was employed for a time in the office of the Governor of Shanghai, and was sent on a mission up the Yangtze during the riots some years ago. The mission was a failure. He found the rioters less easy to deal with than the Institute of Civil Engineers or the pundits of the Society of Arts. Since then Mrs. Fung has died, and the years which have passed have not been altogether years of sunshine. The buoyancy, the enthusiasm of youth disappear with Mongols as with Englishmen; but in Singapore Mr. Fung has an agreeable post, and I hope that he may long continue to enjoy it.

A SK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER.—G. Girault.

A SK for ASAHI JAPANESE BEER.—G. Girault.

YEN WU LING A SUICIDE.

GOVERNOR OF HUNAN'S EFFORT TO SAVE HIM.

Yen Wu Ling, Colonel of the Yi Brigade, one of the military officers concerned in the Chen-cho massacre, on learning of the punishment in store for him has committed suicide. His sentence, according to the decree, was decapitation after the autumnal assize. It appears by advice from Tientsin that Yu Lien San, Governor of Hunan, tried to save this officer reporting that he was less culpable than Lui Liang Shi, commander of the Chen-cho garrison, and Yen Wu Ling's ranking officer. This attempt to substitute a superior for an inferior in the disgrace of decapitation has provoked suspicion that the Governor may have hoped thus to work off a personal grudge. The circumstance that the effort failed is regarded at Peking as absolving the Governor from investigation as to his motive in urging such a departure from precedent. He may have to pay dearly for it.—*Shanghai Times*.

THE TREASURY CHEST FUND.

AN EXPLANATION.

When the Army Appropriation Accounts were under examination last April, more than one member of the Public Accounts Committee needed information concerning the Treasury Chest Fund, which played so important a part in the transactions on account of army services in South Africa. Inasmuch as the average newspaper reader presumably knows less about the matter than a body especially appointed to ascertain that the Parliamentary grants, for each financial year have been applied to the prescribed objects, an authoritative explanation of the purpose of the fund should be welcomed. Such an explanation is contained in a memorandum prepared by Mr. Robert Chalmers, one of the permanent Treasury officials, from which it appears that the Treasury Chest Fund is a central banking fund, under Treasury control, which exists for the purpose of laying down funds abroad (mainly by bill operations and telegraphic transfers) to carry on the public service generally. The capital of the fund is kept at the Pay Office in so far as it is not in the chests abroad. At the end of the last financial year there were fifteen Treasury chests abroad at the following centres:—Barbados, Bermuda, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Egypt, Gibraltar, Hongkong, Jamaica, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, Nova Scotia, St. Helena, Sierra Leone, and the Straits Settlements. Exchange operations, &c., are charged against the profit and loss account of the fund, which makes its advance to public departments at par, and recovers them periodically from the provision annually voted by Parliament for the services administered by the departments which require advances abroad. The principal departments concerned are the War Office, the Admiralty, the Foreign Office, and the Colonial Office. The annual net result of the intermediary operations of the Treasury Chest is either a profit or a loss, the former being paid into the Exchequer, while the latter is voted by Parliament, so that the working balance remains at the statutory maximum from year to year. It may be added that this maximum, which was fixed by the Treasury Chest Fund Act 1861 at £1,300,000, was reduced in 1873 to £1,000,000, and in 1893 to £700,000. The total net profits paid into the Exchequer from the Treasury Chest Fund during the twenty-five years ending March 31, 1901, were £120,310, the total net losses which had to be voted by Parliament during the same period being £50,567.

AN APPEAL.

THE SUPERIOR OF THE ITALIAN CONVENT, CAINE ROAD, begs most respectfully to APPEAL to the Residents of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, for their kind patronage and support, and desires to state that she will be pleased to receive orders for all kinds of NEEDLE WORK.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Cuffs and Collars renewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiors will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old ENVELOPES to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

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Intimations.

A. S. WATSON
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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841

AERATED - - - WATERS.

THE WATER used is THE PUR-
EST that can be obtained, and is
skillfully Filtered on the most scientific
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the latest design and most approved
type.

THE BEST INGREDIENTS only
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Manage our Factories, and their
practical knowledge and constant
supervision enables us to produce
waters of unrivalled excellence and
purity.

**A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED,**
The Hongkong Dispensary.
Chemists and Druggists by Appointment
to H.E. the Governor and
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TELEPHONE NO. 256.
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DRAWING-ROOM,
DINING-ROOM,
and BED-ROOM
FURNITURE.
ELECTRO-PLATED,
GLASS, and
CHINA WARES.
PASTEUR'S MICROBE-PROOF
FILTERS,
ROCHESTER LAMPS,
WHITE TURKISH TOWELS,
COUNTERPANES.
COOKING RANGES,
KITCHEN UTENSILS, and
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

**PHOTOGRAPHIC
DEPARTMENT.**
DEVELOPING and PRINTING
UNDERTAKEN for AMATEURS,
GOOD WORK.
PROMPT RETURN.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1902.

[78d]

SUSPENDED.

"TALES OF HONGKONG"

BY

"DOLLY"

PRICE \$1.00

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 10th November, 1902.

[12464]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT
45.00 c. Cask of 375 lbs. Net ex. Factory.
83.00 c. Bag of 250 lbs.
SHEWAN, TOME & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1902.

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NOTICE.—All communications intended for publication in THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH should be addressed to the Editor, 1, Queen's Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Ordinary printed communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

WEEKLY—\$1.00 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional to the time delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. On copy sent by post an additional \$1.50 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on this weekly issue to any part of the world is 40 cents per quarter.

Single Copy, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty five cents.

DEATH.

At No. 9, Quins Road, Shanghai, on 15th inst., Lieutenant C. C. Bojesen, M.M., aged 38 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1902.

FICKLE TIENSIN.

Our well-informed correspondent at Tientsin continues to delight readers of this journal with excellent notes on the present position of affairs throughout China, and those who recollect the admirable letters forwarded prior to the Boxer outbreak in 1900 have no cause to doubt the veracity of the assertions.

On the 10th inst., a letter was received stating that on the previous day all Tientsin, military, official and civilian of all nationalities, were running in their best ceremonial toggy to the Viceroy's Yamen, where Acting Viceroy Wu was "at home" to drink champagne to the health of the Empress Dowager!!! Of what use, our correspondent asks, to cavil at Ministers if merchants, who shrank while shot and shell riddled their godowns, and swore grimly as they dragged their choicest bales of wool and skins from their store-houses to make barricades, only two years ago, can now don morning coat and bell topper to drink long life to the woman who pulled the string in 1900, and lives but to pull it again!

Truly fashion is a fickle jade and men are her slaves! If one had stood firm and had the temerity to ventilate his true opinion, dozen would have followed. In their heart of hearts if they stopped to think what they were doing Tientsinners were doubtless a bit ashamed of themselves, and a great many managed not to go, and so much to their honour. This perpetual feasting is getting not only monotonous, but suspicious. A certain amount of social intercourse with the object of creating a better mutual understanding is all very well. But if China thinks that she can lead us by the nose because she feasts us she is making a grave mistake, and we are making a still graver one by letting her think so. The whole object of it is to lull suspicion. To feast us off our guard, so that we may get on terms which preclude constant and carp criticism of events. It is said that the Viceroy, directly he returns, will give a big entertainment to both ladies and gentlemen at which dancing will take place. All this is out of place, first so soon after the tragic occurrences of 1900, secondly until China has given solid and undeniable proof of her sincerity in rectifying her mistakes. The following interesting letter, the correspondent adds, shows how a Chinese views the situation—"Since the Chinese have resumed charge of the City, the place is gradually getting dirty again, and the streets are not being as well kept as they were before. The military police, instead of keeping the place quiet, themselves disturb the people, often blowing out the street lamps and rousing the people to relight them. Though they dare not openly ask for money they contrive in these ways to make the people pay them. Now that the weather is getting cold it will be very hard for the people to be roused at night, and they naturally pay to escape being so. All this, of course, is trifling compared with the tampering with civil and criminal cases going on in the Chinese Court. It was agreed that no cases of the T.P.G. were to be touched, but there are several now which the Chinese are trying to reverse, and they will very likely be decided against the T.P.G. These cases have probably been brought by the Yamen runners, who have been paid by the other side. The Chinese are placing themselves in a very awkward position should the Powers choose to take notice of it." With this we entirely agree, and the sooner Tientsin and the British Government wake up to the true position of affairs the better will it be for all concerned. Let these suspicious social panderings cease, and actions prove the courage of convictions.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

MR. WITTE was very pleased with Dally, but greatly disappointed with Port Arthur and the Manchurian Railway.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE NORTH.—Owing to the interruption of the Hongkong-Foochow cable, there will probably be considerable delay on telegrams to from North China and Japan.

COTTAM & CO. FOR SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

CO. LTD.

1902.

CRICKET.—There will be a Cricket match between the Cai Chiu-er Cricket Club and the Royal Engineers Cricket Club at the Happy Valley at 2 p.m. to-morrow.

ACCIDENT AT THE ABERDEEN DOCK.—Last night a Chinese sailor while working on the s.s. "Victoria" at the Aberdeen Docks fell from the top of the boiler (between 20 and 30 feet) and was killed.

LUCHU AND FORMOSA.—An appropriation of yen 60,000 has been requested by the Luchu Islands, for a period of ten years, to develop their sugar factories, and another yen 50,000 for a line of steamers connecting the islands with Foochow.

WARREN'S CIRCUS is having a continued success with the new programme, and the matinees are a welcome treat to children and many others who prefer an afternoon entertainment to a more crowded one at night. Sir Henry and Lady Blake and suite will be present at to-morrow night's performance.

THE BAYER.—The German mail steamer "Bayer," which is due here shortly has, according to intelligence received by mail, been in collision near Brockdorff with the Grimsby steamer "Heinrich." The "Bayer" received injury to her starboard side amidships, while the "Heinrich" had her stern damaged. Both vessels put into Hamburg.

THE S. S. "THRA NANG."—The Norddeutcher Lloyd steamer "Thra Nang" which stranded, about the beginning of the month, on Triton Island, Paracels, is not, only saleable, but is afloat. She was towed to Turon by the steamer "Makku" and leaves for Hongkong via Hoihow to-morrow. The extent of damage is unknown.

THE PROPOSED ELECTRIC RAILWAY from London to Brighton will run through a tunnel for about thirteen miles, and the total length of the line will be under forty-seven miles. The stopping places will be Croydon, Redhill, Horley, and Haywards Heath, and the journey will be covered in about forty minutes. The London terminus will be adjoining Waterloo Station. A Bill is to be presented to Parliament in the coming session.

STILL MORE BOARDS IN PEKING.—The establishment of the Board of Commercial Affairs has already been decided upon by the Grand Council of New Reforms. Chu Hung-chi is to be appointed President and Wu Ting-fang Vice-President; the other members of the Board will be appointed from amongst men conversant with commercial affairs from each Province. Mercantile Maritime, Railway and Mining Affairs will be administered by the new Board.

BY KIND PERMISSION of Col. Iremonger and officers, the band of the 33rd Burma Infantry will play at the Hongkong Hotel to-morrow (Saturday) evening from 8 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

1. March.	"Waltz Home" (Lindau).
2. Overture.	"Lindau" (Lindau).
3. Selection.	"Country Girl" (Munition).
4. Polka.	"Bon Vivant" (Gouley).
5. Selection.	"An Artist's model" (Sidney Jones).
6. Waltz.	"Idyl" (Waddington).

Dance, "Country Dance from Neil Gwynn," E. Germ. n. God Save the King.

VLADIVOSTOK AS A FREE PORT.—A later report with regard to the proposal to make Vladivostok a free port is to the effect that the Japanese Government has instructed the Japanese Commercial Agent at that port to supply necessary information, and a reply has been received stating that as the result of his inquiries of the Customs Superintendent, he learned that arrangements have been made to allow the importation of Chinese goods and products into Vladivostok free of import duty. It is said that the Japanese Government has opened negotiations with a view to causing the same treatment to be extended to Japanese goods imported into Vladivostok.

CRUELTY TO CHILDREN.—A man named William Murphy, in business with his father, a tailor and draper, and residing in Esher-road, Liverpool, was charged recently before the stipendiary with cruelty to Eveline Dorothy Lomax, 11, daughter of a widow living in Bolton. Mr. Dobell prosecuted for the Liverpool Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and stated that the girl's mother, seeing an advertisement in the Liverpool papers for a girl to mind a baby and run messages, communicated with the defendant, the result being that her daughter went to live at defendant's house, where she was subjected to very severe treatment for slight faults. A week after entering the situation she broke an ornament, when the defendant took her upstairs to a store room, laid her across a basket, and struck her with his fist several times. Generally he thrashed her with a strap cut in a number of tails, not infrequently going to her bed room and turning down the clothes so that he could use the strap on her. Once he took her across his knee and beat her with the bristles of a brush, and once he held her in a cold bath. The evidence of the girl and of a doctor having been given in corroboration, Mr. J. A. Tibbin, who defended, said his client recognized that he had gone too far, but there was no idea of wanton cruelty, and the girl had not suffered physically. He was prepared to hand over a sum of money for the benefit of the girl. The magistrate imposed the full penalty of £25 and costs, on the understanding that the defendant also paid £10 to the society, and if they used that money to benefit the girl it would doubtless meet the approval of all present. If £25 is the full penalty for such shocking brutality, the sooner the law is amended the better, for such a very mild sentence is a travesty on justice.

THE CHENCHOW MASSACRE.—The recent edict about the Chenchow officials has been given satisfaction in Peking as it complies with all the ministers' principal demands. The Chinese are inclined to boast however that they have scored in saving the life of the Brigadier-General. I am glad to see that Sir Ernest is making a stand against mere blind money settlements of these matters. Would that ministers in the past had always taken this attitude, and many valuable lives might have been saved.

The acting Viceroy, M. Wu holds a reception for foreigners on Sunday in honour of the E.D.'s birthday, and he has given orders for the town to be decorated with flags, after the Japanese fashion.

One of the latest FADS IN PEKING is to start a commercial Bureau or Board and to get some of the wealthy merchants in Singapore to come over and organize it. Chu Hung-chi and Wu Ting-fang being Directors.

It is not in the least likely that any Singapore merchants will fall into the trap, as their great object in being there is to save their money. Neither is it likely that the new Board will accomplish anything. It is but another excuse for giving office to some hangers-on and making another dribble hole in the exchequer.

The Chinese appear to be taking to

THE TELEPHONE.

very kindly. Mr. Poulsen's system is being almost daily extended and some towns in the country are being connected with Tientsin. The line between Peking and Tientsin is the greatest possible convenience and conversations take place daily. As a rule the voices are very clear, but occasionally a cross conversation interferes. I was present the other day when all the events of the Peking races were telephoned down with the greatest convenience. What we want now is a speaking tube with Shanghai. When is some genius going to invent and put a telephone line going to invent and put a telephone line

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ARMED ROBBERY.

The Criminal Sessions was resumed this morning before His Lordship, Sir W. M. Goodman, when the trial of Ho Cheung, Lai Shing Chun, and Lau Han for armed robbery on the 10th October, near Sham-sui-poo, and also with stealing \$350 was continued.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty and were defended by Mr. Ferrers. The Attorney General prosecuted on behalf of the Crown, and the following jury was sworn—F. G. C. George, D. Gow, S. Marcovitch, G. F. Ribeiro, C. Kinck, A. A. de Jesus, H. A. L. O'Denbun.

After a lengthy address by the Attorney General and Mr. Ferrers, the Chief Justice summed up the case, pointing out the prevalence of crime in the New Territory.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoners were each sentenced to five years' hard labour, and ordered to receive 20 strokes of the birch. At the conclusion of the case, the Attorney General drew the Chief Justice's attention to the two witnesses, Lau Tin, and Leong Ping Yung, who appeared and gave evidence on behalf of the prisoners, and tried to prove an alibi. After a severe censure by His Lordship, they were each sentenced to three months' hard labour for perjury and gross contempt of court.

The Court then adjourned till Monday morning, 24th proximate, when the case of Luk Hang, for a breach of the Bankruptcy Ordinance, will be tried.

ALLEGED MANSLAUGHTER.

AT THE KOWLOON FERRY WHARF.

At the Police Court this morning, four coolies were charged with causing the death of a Chinese workman in the harbour on the 3rd inst. Mr. Bruton, of Messrs. Mousley and Bruton, defended. It appears that the lighter on which the deceased was working went alongside the Praya wall at Tsimshatsui, and in doing so collided with a log raft, being propelled by the four accused and several other coolies. As the result of the impact the logs were unshipped and scattered. High words were exchanged and a fire fight followed, during which deceased is alleged to have been knocked overboard and drowned. Inspector Williamson asked His Worship to discharge the defendants this morning, as nothing further had been seen of the missing man.

Proposed by Mr. Tam Tsu Kong and seconded by Mr. Chun Kan Yu that the Chairman and Mr. Ahmet Rumjahn be deputed to instruct legal advisers in drawing up a Petition.

On the motion of Mr. Chun Kan Yu, it was unanimously agreed that members of the committee should meet the next day at 11 o'clock a.m. at the Chin On Fire Insurance Co. and start therefrom for subscriptions.

Extract of Record of Meeting on 18th August, 1902.—The Chairman (Mr. Fung Wa Chun)—"The Petition praying for the abolition of the Water Meter System having been drawn up with great care and satisfaction by Messrs. Ho Kai, Johnson Stokes and Master and Ahmet Rumjahn, I now propose that copies be made and sent round to all the Chinese in this Colony for signatures and chops." This proposal supported by Mr. Chun Kan Yu was carried unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Tam Tsu Kong and seconded by Mr. Chun Kan Yu that the Chairman and Mr. Ahmet Rumjahn be deputed to look after and engage messengers to go round for signatures and chops.

Proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Tam Tsu Kong that advertisements be inserted in all the Chinese newspapers requesting the Chinese public to sign and chop the copies of the Petition.

From the above it is obvious that the views of the Chinese Community had already been ascertained prior to the meeting of the 18th August last as referred to by you and that no particular persons had been appointed for that purpose.

That over \$3,000 had been expended in connection with the Petition is also incorrect. The actual expenses up to the present date do not amount to more than \$1,200.

Yours faithfully,

FUNG WA CHUN,

Chairman,

Chinese Commercial Union,

Hongkong, 21st November, 1902.

To the EDITOR of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

DEAR SIR.—In a paragraph which appeared in your issue of the 20th inst. under the above heading your readers are led to understand that the legal expenses connected with the Water Petition there referred to amounted to over \$3,000.

As far as we know the legal expenses amounted to \$1,058. We know that we received a sum of \$300 as our fee for our services in connection with the petition, which consisted of drafting and settling the document and consultations with Dr. Ho Kai and correcting the printers' proofs. We believe a like sum was paid to Dr. Ho Kai as his fee for his services in assisting us in settling the Petition. \$38 was the amount of the printing account.

So far as we are concerned those who assisted us with suggestions (in addition, of course, to Dr. Ho Kai) were Messrs. Ahmet Rumjahn, Fung Wa Chun and Chin Kang Yu.

Kindly publish this letter in your next issue as a means of correcting the incorrect statements which appeared in your issue of the 20th instant.

Yours faithfully,

</div

TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

(By special arrangement with Der Ostasiatische Lloyd.)

The Canton Delta.

A STRANGE REPORT.

BERLIN, 20th Nov., 6 p.m.

The *Times* reports from Hongkong that England demands the sole control of the Canton Delta. The statement has created some sensation here.[Such a report would naturally create considerable sensation in Berlin; but at headquarters in Hongkong a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* was assured that nothing whatever is known of the demand.—Ed. H.K.T.]

The Evacuation of Shanghai.

An English Blue Book has been published containing information regarding the evacuation of Shanghai.

The Kaiser.

Emperor William will return to Potsdam from England on Saturday.

Animated Discussion

IN THE REICHSTAG.

In the German Reichstag, the discussion regarding the Customs Tariff is very animated.

The Queen of Italy.

The Queen of Italy has given birth to a daughter.

France and Siam.

The objection of the French Colonial politicians against the Siam-Siam treaty of M. Delcasse has so far been without result. M. Delcasse will not resign voluntarily and refuses to withdraw the Treaty. The decision of the French Chamber will be published in January. As M. Delcasse's probable successors, Doumer and Lépine are named. Ilanoteaux chances are unfavourable.

(R. H. R.)

Explosion of a Magazine.

LONDON, November 19th. A nitro-glycerine magazine at Cairo has exploded, killing eighteen Egyptians and injuring many others.

Russian Ambassador to London. Count Benckendorff, Russian Minister at Copenhagen, has been gazetted Ambassador in London.

The Waziri Expedition.

The expedition against the Waziris is meeting with obstinate resistance. Colonel Tonnochy commanding the fourth column has been badly wounded. Reinforcements are asked for.

LATER.

Colonel Tonnochy has succumbed to his wounds.

Captain White was killed while leading a storming party to the attack on a tower held by outlaws. The other casualties were three British officers and eight natives wounded.

The other columns are meeting with but little resistance.

Accouchement of Queen of Italy. The Queen of Italy has given birth to another daughter.

The Peking Post Office.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, in reply to Mr. Henniker-Heaton, said that from inquiries which had been made, he was satisfied that a British Post Office in Peking was unnecessary.

TAEL COINS.

We hear that it is Viceroy Yuan Shikai's intention to coin silver tael pieces, and he has memorialized the Throne of his intention. The tael has, except on paper, hitherto been a financial talisman for profitable calculation and nothing more; a will-o'-the-wisp in currency, now on one side of the ledger now on the other; in everybody's mouth, in nobody's pockets, and in everyone's dreams. Now this is to be altered, and the Viceroy is about to embody this strange elusive currency in tangible form. Will financiers thank or curse him for his pains? The departure conjures up prospective difficulties in the form of more discredited currency. Whatever the many trying qualifications of the tael in the past may have been, its character has been on the whole unimpeachable. Now however, not only may we have exchange appreciation and depreciation, the tael in its own individual person may furnish variations. We shall have thin taels, light taels, chopped taels, docked taels, false taels and the endless variety of nuisances which handlers of silver coin are weary of in China. Providing however, that the coinage is sound and true, some convenience may result to those who deal exclusively or mainly in this currency, but we are inclined to end.

A SKY-ASAH! JAPANESE BEER—
A. C. G. Circuit.think H.E. the Viceroy would confer a greater benefit by introducing note, paper money, and confining his attention to a good copper coinage instead of complicating our difficulties by the introduction of another coin which sooner or later is sure to become discredited as so many of the native dollars and subsidiary coins are at the present time.—*P. & T. Times*.

THE CEREMONIES AT NANKING.

The following is special cable, dated 16th inst., from Nanking, and published in the *N.C.D. News*:

At six the banquet presided over by H.E. Viceroy Chang Chi-tung took place. There were seventy-nine guests. Admiral Bridge was on the right of the Viceroy and Consul-General Knappe, Acting Doyen of Shanghai Consular Body in the absence through illness of Consul-General Goodnow, on his left.

The Viceroy proposed the health of the Empress Dowager and the Emperor of China, the Foreign Sovereigns, and the guests present, to which Admiral Bridge replied, thanking the Viceroy. This was followed by an inspection of the students of the Military College.

At ten o'clock on Saturday morning the captains of the twelve warships in harbour called on the Viceroy. They were followed at half-past ten by the English Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, K.C.B., and staff, with the English Consul, Mr. F. E. Wilkinson, and at eleven by the members of the Shanghai Consular Body.

At half-past eleven the Viceroy returned the Admiral's visit at the British Consulate, and afterwards called on the Foreign Consuls at the Board of Foreign Affairs.

At five the Viceroy held a reception at the Military School, attended by the Consuls, the naval and military officials, the members of the Customs staff, the representatives of the Municipal Councils of Shanghai, etc., etc.

On Sunday at ten o'clock in the morning the foreigners were received by the son of the late Baron Liu at the late Viceroy's yamen, in the presence of enormous crowds. The procession of the remains to the riverside, whence they were taken to a Chinese gunboat for conveyance to Hunan, was headed by the highest Nanking officials, followed by Admiral Bridge and staff, the Consuls, the naval and military officials, the representatives of the Customs, and the foreign civilians. The coffin was borne by sixty-four men.

The Viceroy thanked the foreigners for their attendance.

The warships in port fired minute guns. The whole ceremony was very impressive as well as unprecedented.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF CHINA.

In their dealings with the Foreign Powers, says the *Sin Wai Fan*, our officials have one fixed policy, viz., the avoidance at any price of a foreign war. It is owing to this policy that more than one foreign war has been averted.

But it is also owing to this policy that our foreign intercourse has been attended with great calamities. Our real motive in taking special care to avoid foreign wars is because we do not wish to suffer the calamities inseparable from such wars. But, to our great dismay, we suffer calamities just the same, though wars are availed by our policy of submissiveness. And why? Because the Foreign Powers quite understand that China is very much afraid of a foreign war, and so their fixed policy is to threaten her into compliance with their demands by means of naval demonstrations.

When a war breaks out between China and any Foreign Powers, the calamities, brought on by it, can only last for a short time. But the calamities attending China's policy of submissiveness will be permanent. It was after the First Japanese War of 1894-5 that China began to adopt such a policy and the disastrous result was that Russia occupied Port Arthur and Talienshan; Germany seized Kiaochou; France annexed Kwangchow; and Great Britain took Weihaiwei; not to mention the numerous mining and railway concessions extorted by the threatening policy on the part of the Foreign Powers. But the more China yielded, the more bold the Foreign Powers became in their demands. She at last that she must assume a different attitude towards her aggressors. She, therefore, changed her policy of submissiveness into one of obstruction. Hence, when Italy asked for Samnon Bay, she firmly resisted the demand and could not be moved by the threats of naval demonstrations. After this successful resistance, China began to become daily bolder in pursuing her obstructive policy, resulting in the Boxer war against the Foreign Powers in 1900. But even since that war China has been pursuing her former policy of submissiveness again. Her chief anxiety is to prevent another foreign war, no matter at what cost. Hence she complied with the British demands in regard to the punishment of the military officials concerned in the Chenchou massacre case. Compared with the punishments of the authors of Boxerism in 1900, including many Princes and High Ministers, the punishment of the Chenchou military officials is but trifling. Yet, how is it that public opinion approves the decimation of the authors of Boxerism but laments the death sentence passed on the Chenchou military officials? Because the calamities of Boxerism were caused by the officials in the former case and it was only by severely punishing them that we could hope to prevent the recurrence of such calamities in future; whilst in the latter case the outrage was not caused by the military officials in question, and so their decimation cannot prevent the recurrence of similar calamities in future.

It is indeed deplorable that our state men are so utterly ignorant in the art of diplomacy and readily accede to whatever demands that are put forth by the Foreign Powers. If they continue in the pursuance of such a policy, the calamities inevitably caused by it will be endless.

We hear that it is Viceroy Yuan Shikai's intention to coin silver tael pieces, and he has memorialized the Throne of his intention. The tael has, except on paper, hitherto been a financial talisman for profitable calculation and nothing more; a will-o'-the-wisp in currency, now on one side of the ledger now on the other; in everybody's mouth, in nobody's pockets, and in everyone's dreams. Now this is to be altered, and the Viceroy is about to embody this strange elusive currency in tangible form. Will financiers thank or curse him for his pains? The departure conjures up prospective difficulties in the form of more discredited currency. Whatever the many trying qualifications of the tael in the past may have been, its character has been on the whole unimpeachable. Now however, not only may we have exchange appreciation and depreciation, the tael in its own individual person may furnish variations. We shall have thin taels, light taels, chopped taels, docked taels, false taels and the endless variety of nuisances which handlers of silver coin are weary of in China. Providing however, that the coinage is sound and true, some convenience may result to those who deal exclusively or mainly in this currency, but we are inclined to end.

A SKY-ASAH! JAPANESE BEER—
A. C. G. Circuit.

THE WHANGPOO CONSERVANCY DIFFICULTY.

MORE CHINESE OBSTRUCTIVENESS.

The *China Gazette* publishes a free translation of a statement on the vexed question of the ways and means of providing funds for the conservancy of the Whangpoo River which appeared in the Shanghai *Universal Gazette* (Chinese) on the 10th inst. The statement sets forth that the matter of Whangpoo River Conservancy has already been mentioned in the Peace Protocol of 1901 and the late Viceroy Liu-Kua-yih frequently discussed the subject with the foreign consuls; but without result, there being so many points which he considered infringed Chinese sovereignty such as the management being under foreign control and the taxing of land by the river being also in the hands of foreigners. After several discussions the matter has now been settled on the basis that the management shall be under the joint control of Chinese and foreign representatives, with Shanghai Taotai as President and have the sole management. It is now reported that Mr. Breton, the Deputy Inspector General of the Imperial Maritime Customs, intends to propose that all steamers coming in and out of Woosung and the Whangpoo river and all inland steamers shall pay a mace per ton more tonnage dues than are now levied (according to the new Anglo-Chinese Treaty steamers of more than 150 tons pay 4½ mace per ton and those of less than 150 tons 4 mace) thus making a total additional income of about 55,000 taels per annum and also to collect a wharfage tax of 1 per cent per 100 taels on good imported and exported in addition to the wharfage which is now collected by the Municipal Councils of both the International and French settlements, so as to raise another revenue of about 45,000 taels. All these revenue are to be put into the Whangpoo conservancy fund. These contributions are what China is going to pay and are not to be counted as the foreign contribution to the fund. The *China Gazette* very justifiably remarks that it does not believe the Treaty Powers will for a moment countenance any such proposition.

CURIOUS INCIDENT AT SEA.

AN AWKWARD PREDICAMENT.

On one of the N. Y. K. liners, the *Wakasa Maru*, reports a Japanese exchange, there was a Japanese stoker who was always up to all sorts of tricks and pranks. One day when nearing land, the ship running easily with a perfectly smooth sea, the captain from the bridge saw several of the crew looking over the side. Sending an officer forward to inquire into the cause, he on his return reported he had found the fireman with his body half way through a port-hole and his comrades could not get him either forward or back, the man being quite exhausted, and they had lowered a boat down to support him a little. The captain then took a hand and the man was stripped, greased, pushed and pilled but all in vain. At last the engineer was called, the man by this time being much exhausted, and a sea coming up was getting ducked pretty freely. There was nothing left but to cut out the frame of the port, release the man, and make all secure. This was done, but the end was not yet. The man was free, but the frame or ring of the port-hole was round him yet. He had swollen so from the experiments already tried that it was impossible to fit it off, although several attempts were made, and as a last resource he was put in the refrigerator to see if cooling him down might reduce his size, and so get him clear. This was done and proved a little help, and after a time with the aid of engineers he was got free. It will be hoped that in the future he will be more careful in his pranks.

The whole matter was the outcome of a bet with a shipmate, that he could get through the port-hole and in again. The port-hole was 10 inches in diameter. The man was free, but the frame or ring of the port-hole was round him yet. He had swollen so from the experiments already tried that it was impossible to fit it off, although several attempts were made, and as a last resource he was put in the refrigerator to see if cooling him down might reduce his size, and so get him clear. This was done and proved a little help, and after a time with the aid of engineers he was got free. It will be hoped that in the future he will be more careful in his pranks.

THE BONDED TEA WAREHOUSE RING.

AN ORGANISATION WHICH OUGHT, IN THE INTEREST OF TRADE, TO BE BROKEN UP.

[BY AN INDIAN TEA PLANTER.]

The Calcutta Correspondent of *The Financial News* recently referred to the possibility of a break in the Indian tea warehouse ring. He said: "I am told that the warehouse charges as they now stand are often equal to the cost per case of conveying tea from Calcutta to London. I can say positively that this is actually the fact. My disbursements for freight (Calcutta to London) and warehouse charges for the past two years stand as follow, viz.:

Freight. Warehouses. Quantities of tea.

1901..... £16 15 1 £12 16 1 67,930 lb.

1900..... 11 17 3 11 16 67,547 lb.

The number of packages being 8,315 (of which 1,500 were boxes of 10 lb. net) and 63 full-sized chests.

If complaint is made to the warehouse proprietor that his charges are excessive, he will say he can make no reduction, by reason of the proportion he disburses to the dock companies. This may or may not be so; but it is impossible to get away from the fact that the bonded tea warehouse business is a protected one, inasmuch as there is reason to believe that the Customs authorities have refused to provide officers for warehouses beyond those now existing; further, there are directors and shareholders of tea companies holding interests in some of the existing warehouses; so what they lose at the one game, they gain in the other.

These united forces, opposed to the weak combination of the planter-importer, and the lack of unanimity existing in the ranks, result in the payment of practically the same charges to-day as were obtained for years past, when the tea-planting industry was in a prosperous condition. *Financial News*.

Commercial.

TO-DAY'S INTELLIGENCE.

A good feeling prevails for the following shares which are in strong demand, and are wanted:

BANKS \$137.50. HONGKONG HOTELS at \$139.50. DOUGLAS S.S. at \$4.50. WEST POINTS at \$19.50. CHINA SUGARS are weaker with sellers at \$96, as well as INDO CHINAS at \$99. HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENTS are slightly weaker with sellers at \$184. HONGKONG CANTON & MACAO STEAM BOATS are quoted at \$37.75. Other stocks remain unchanged, with more sellers than buyers.

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 21st November. To-day's quotations are as follows:

Per chest.

MALWA NEW..... @ \$960/1,000

OLDEST..... @ 1,037/1,000

PATNA NEW..... @ 97½

OLD..... @ 97½

BENARES NEW..... @ 97½

OLD..... NO STOCK

PERSIAN (PAPER)..... @ 80/850

Co-dap's Advertisements.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, for ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, on TUESDAY, the 25th November, 1902, at 11 A.M., at their SALES ROOMS, No. 20, Des Voeux Road,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

GALVANIZED TOWER BOLTS, CABIN HOOKS, ESPAGNOLETTE BOLTS with BRASS HANDLES, BRASS BUTT HINGES, DOOR SPRINGS, &c., &c.

TERMS.—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1902. [1256d]

GOVERNMENT BILLS.

TENDERS for SPECIE, MEXICAN or BRITISH DOLLARS, Current in this Colony, in Exchange for Sterling Bills drawn at 10 days' sight on the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, London, will be received by the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department, until 11 A.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant.

The Tenders to state the total amount required (in Pounds Sterling), and the amount for which each Bill should be drawn, but no Bills will be issued for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in sealed covers, addressed to the Chief Paymaster, Army Pay Department, and endorsed "Tenders for Government Bills."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved. Forms of Tenders can be had on application.

GEO. H. FERRIER, Colonel, Chief Paymaster, China.

His Majesty's Treasury Office, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 20th November, 1902. [1257d]

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MACAO.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified by this Department that at twelve o'clock noon on the 22nd November of the current year, Tenders by public auction will again be invited at the Secretariat of this Department, for the erection of TWO BLOCKS OF BUILDINGS for Shops in the Market of San Domingos.

In order to be admitted to the Auction it will be necessary for bidders to prove that they have made a provisional deposit of \$543.25.

Conditions for Competition and Specifications of the Work can be seen in this Department on Week Days, not being public holidays, between the hours of 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

Public Works Department, Macao, 22nd October, 1902.

A. NUNES, Engineer in charge

Shipping—Steamers.

Hongkong-Manila.



Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
ZAFIRO	2540	A. Fraser	MANILA (DIRECT)	16th Nov., at Noon.
RUBI	2540	W. Lawson	Do.	3rd Dec., at Noon.
DIAMANTE	1980	R. Rodger	Do.	—
PERLA	1980	J. McGinty	Do.	—

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1902.

[1208d]

OCEAN STEAM SHIP CO. LIMITED.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS.	DUE.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS" "TYDEUS" "TELEMACHUS" "PROMETHEUS"	3rd December, 1902. 15th " 31st " 8th January, 1903.
"	"	25th Nov., 1902.
"	"	23rd " 6th Jan., 1903.
"	"	20th " 20th Dec., 1902.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR LONDON.

"AGAEMON"	25th Nov., 1902.
"TANTALUS" (FOR AMSTERDAM and LONDON)	6th Dec., " 23rd " 6th Jan., 1903.
"ULYSSES"	15th " 20th " 20th Jan., 1903.
"PELEUS"	20th " 20th Jan., 1903.
"ANTENOR"	FOR LIVERPOOL (DIRECT), (Taking Cargo at LONDON RATES).
"ALCINOUS"	20th Dec., 1902.
"TYDEUS"	20th Jan., 1903.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR

STEAMERS.

TO SAIL.

SHANGHAI	"WUHU" 22nd November.
SHANGHAI	"WOOSUNG" 24th "
AMOY and MANILA	"SHANSI" 26th "
SHANGHAI	"SUNGXIANG" 26th "
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"FOODROW" 29th "
THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHINGTU" 4th December.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.	"CHANGSHA" 5th "

* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

† Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

‡ Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Australian Ports.

§ See Special Advertisement.

|| Loading at Quarry Bay.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS.	DUE.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MOYUNE" 27th November.	
"	"OOPACK" 10th December.	
"	"NINGCHOW" 25th December.	

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS.	TO SAIL.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, LONDON and ANTWERP	"TEENKAI" 20th December.	
TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.		

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA and all PACIFIC COAST POINTS 1/4" "MOYUNE" 29th November.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA 1/4" "NINGCHOW" 27th December.

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1902.

[1303d]

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

Agents for and in connection with THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, Operating the New First-class Steamships "INDRAVELLI," "INDRAPURA"

"INDRASAMHA,"

between

HONGKONG AND PORTLAND (OR),

Calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

"INDRASAMHA" 5,197 Tons, Dec. 14. "INDRAVELLI" 4,899 " Jun. 14. "INDRAPURA" 4,899 " Feb. 13.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Points.

For Freight, apply to

THE PORTLAND AND ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

ALLAN CAMERON, General Agent.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Destinations. Steamers. Captains. Sailing Dates.

FOR TAMSUI "DAIJIN MARU" T. Ogata SUNDAY, 23rd November.

FOR ANPING "MAIDZURU MARU" T. Saito WEDNESDAY, 26th November.

FOR TAMSUI "DAIGI MARU" T. W. Groves SUNDAY, 30th November.

FOR FOOCHOW "ANPING MARU" J. Goto WEDNESDAY, 3rd December.

"VIA SWATOW and AMOY.

The Company's new steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for 1st class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried.

All steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mails, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered in the highest class at Lloyd's.

Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at Tamsui to land all passengers and cargo.

By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading issued for cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at

No. 4, Des Vaux Road Central.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1902.

[1303d]

Shipping—Steamers.

STEAMERS.



REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND MANILA, IN 48 HOURS.

THE Company's well-known Steamship

"ROSETTA MARU".

Captain N. Tate, will be despatched hence for MANILA, TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant, at Noon.

To be followed by "ROHILLA MARU," on or about 26th instant.

Magnificent accommodation. Comfortable cabins. Excellent table. Unrivalled speed. Electric light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Agents. Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong, 21st November, 1902.

[1252d]

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1902.

[1208d]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUISANG".

Capt. James Young, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.

General Managers. Hongkong, 20th November, 1902.

[1252d]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR GENOA, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"RENMOHR".

Captain Wallace, will be despatched as above on or about MONDAY, the 13th December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents. Hongkong, 7th November, 1902.

[1252d]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR GENOA, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"VINDOBONA".

Captain Gibson, will be despatched for the above Port, TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers and carries a Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 20th November, 1902.

[1252d]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

V

Gentlemen's
Outfitting
Department
Now Open.
28, Queen's Road
Opposite
Hongkong Hotel.

WILLIAM POWELL, LTD.,



28 & 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG,

General Drapers, Dressmakers, Milliners, Hosiers,
Haberdashers and General Outfitters.

Gentlemen's
Outfitting
Department
Now Open.
28, Queen's Road
Opposite
Hongkong Hotel.

FASHIONS FOR 1902-03

MAY NOW BE SEEN IN OUR

DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.

EVENING GOWNS. BALL AND WEDDING DRESSES. WALKING AND AFTERNOON

COSTUMES IN THE LATEST

FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN STYLES.

SEASON'S STOCK OF RICH APPLIQUE TRIMMINGS, LACES, SILKS, SATINS,
PEAU DU SOIE, CREPE DE CHENE, CHIFFONS, GAUZES, ETC.

MAGNIFICENT FUR COATS AND CAPES.

FULL WINTER STOCK OF LADIES' JACKETS NOW ON VIEW

HIGH CLASS GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT

at 28, Queen's Road Central.